"Northern Sentiment." The Favetteville Observer of Monday last has a article under the above caption which contains a great deal of good, hard, common sense. In reply to one of its former Whig associates, who takes it to task for stating that the Know-Nothing Convention terminated in a sectional split, it proceeds to prove the truth of its position most conclusively from the action of the delegates, but 11 of whom from the North ever sanctioned the platform, and but two out of sixteen Northern States; as well as by the subsequent action of the Northern party and press. "Indeed," says the Observer, " we have yet to see the first approbatory word in any Northern paper, speech or vote, except at the meetings in Philadelphia and New York cities."

This is even so, beyond a question. But what w mainly had reference to in the outstart was the quo tation made and endorsed by the Observer, from " Whig cotemporary." That cotemporary takes the ground that there are and must be two parties in the country, and that these, in some shape, must be permanent. "Like positive and negative electricity, their operation may be disturbed during the storm, but when the air is cleared, and the elements return to their normal condition, they as certainly come into operation." Local and transient questions may, for a time, obtain the ascendancy, but the original principles upon which alone parties can be organized remain, and will assert their vitality. These principles of radical difference may be best shown by borrowing an illustration from astronomy. They are like the centripetal and centrifugal forces controlling the motions of the earth. The centre of one idea i the Federal Government-of the other the States .-The one tends to the centre-the other from it. The old Federalists, many of whom were able, highminded patriots, believed that the General Government wanted strengthening, and, when in power, their policy tended to strengthen it at the expense of the States. The Democratic party, under Mr. Jefferson, took a different view of the case. It took the ground that the tendency of all power was towards centralization, and to counteract this, and preserve the States, it becomes essentially a States' Rights party. No party is perfect-no number of men can always keep abstract principles in view; but, making allowance for temporary deflections, the line of party action has been mainly in accordance with the ideas upon which parties first started. The alien and sedition laws of the elder Adams, and other things of a character strongly resembling modern Know-Nothingism, made Federalism early odious, and the famous, or infamous, secret Hartford Convention, with accompanying circumstances, fixed that odium and made it permanent. The name was lost, but the original centralizing idea still remained under various names and forms of opposition to the Democratic party, which party may be said to have always been the party, or governing power of the State, while the opposing party has mainly acted as a check-perhaps, at times, a wholesome one-upon the dominant majority. But the Whig party-the latest form of the opposition to the dominant majority, seems to have again recussitated the secret movements of the Hartford Convention, under the forms of the Know-Nothing Council, while the spirit of the alien and se dition laws breathes through the platforms and dogmas of the order. In time, the whole affair will pass away, all but the odium it will entail upon its originators and promoters, who, haply of the Kenneth Rayner and Ned Buntline order, are too insignificant to be long remembered, even as objects of contempt Even now the thing is fast wearing out-its little, penny-whistle organs are lashing themselves into a big fury, like an Indian warrior going through his death-song. Another turn of the wheel, and the thing will be over.

The original forces will again be felt in their pristine strength and vigor. The parties founded upon inherent differences of opinion in regard to the construction of the respective power of the State and General Governments, under the Federal compact, will and must, in some shape, remain, while the little, temporary, one-idea fanaticisms will passs away with the small Demagogues who have attained some temporary purposes.

"Assize of Bread,"

general principle have crept into general use, not only without opposition, but even with a sort of tacit approval from the general public. An example of this is found in the "assize of Bread," a thing which has been in operation for several years in nance establishing it here, passed last Thursday, makes reference to the act of the Legislature of 1795. The following is the assize of Bread :

per barrel, a ten cent loaf shall weigh 36 ounces. When the price is 7 to 8 dollars, shall weigh 33 onnces.

9 to 10 Five cent loaves shall in all cases weigh one-half as much

Now upon what principle there should be an as-Bread rather than of anything else is more

It would be perfectly fair to require that bread ends of ambition or revenge. should be sold in loaves of so many pounds or ounces, as the case may be, so as to guard the public against imposition, as is the case in many of the Northern markets, where fresh butter is sold in pound prints, and every print found too light is confiscated; but no one pretends to say what the said pound print or lump shall be sold for-that is a matter for the buyer and seller.

We notice in the Raleigh "Register" and "Star," just come to hand, a tirade from Mr. O. L. Burch, dignified by the above prints with the name of a card. It really controverts nothing we have said. The facts remain. Mr. Burch is the gentleman that tried hard to get an office from Mr. Pierce, and didn't. Mr. Burch is now the man that denounces the administration under which he was anxious to hold a paying office. Mr. Burch is the gentleman who, while a sworn member of a secret society, opposing, denouncing and working against the Democratic party, had the conscience to come into a Democratic business meeting, pretending to be a Democrat, and attempt to take part in its proceed. controverted. Let anybody look at it. In what capacity was Mr. Burute? According to military usage, in an opposing camp be hanged as a spy?

RAPID GROWTH OF TEXAS.—Texas is estimated to have a population of 600,000 and to have 1,000,000 by 1860. The religious, temperance, and benevolent organizations are now well represented in the press

" American Nationality." We propose submitting a few candid and sober remarks upon the topic which forms the caption of this article. Of late days an expression which is and ought suggestive only of ideas of justice and magnanimity, has been perverted into the war-cry of a proscriptive party, or made the pet weapon of the small-souled of ambition, or in furtherance of their malicious desires to injure private individuals by exciting against

them unjust prejudices and awakening angry feel-

What was the nationality established by the Revolution, and permanently embodied in the several constitutions, State and National, and still further illus- derstand them, and as they are understood by the trated in the history and progress of the country ?- Democratic party, and by the framers of our Federal Was it inherent in the soil, or in the institutions and Constitution. spirit of the people? Did the soil of the thirteen original States constitute and bound that nationality, that kissing the Pope's big toe or little toe is actually or did the founders of the government contemplate essential to salvation." Who does? People may something broader and deeper and stronger? Has kiss anything they please, or let it alone, just as not that nationality already over-leaped the barriers they please, for anything we care. Mr. Reid " thinks of mountains and rivers, and taken in regions not that Americans ought to rule America "-so do we. even thought of in the territory of the infant con- We go clearly for the constitutional rule of the mafederacy ? Has it not planted its foot upon what was jority - the native born eitizens are some eight to one then foreign soil. American Nationality is not, then a matter of the soil only, else would the people of have stood, and always will stand, they must govern Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Cali- the country. In our own State the proportion is over fornia, etc., be still Mexicans, or Spaniards, or French- 200 to 1. Who dreams of anybody else governing men. Nay, the framers of our government did not it? even make it a matter of birth in any way. His refusal to pass laws for the naturalization of foreign- "that alien paupers and criminals should be kept at ers, and to encourage their migration here was one home, and not brought over here to interfere and conof the most serious charges preferred against George trol our elections and take the offices." We prestitutional Convention which met to frame a Federal either foreign or domestic. The evil will come Constitution in Philadelphia, in 1789, composed, as with the good. But what does Mr. Reid proit was, of men who had passed through the fires of pose to do in this case. Deprive foreign-born citithe Revolution, bore high testimony to the character | zens of political rights. Would that mend the matand conduct of adopted citizens during that struggle. ter. Paupers and criminals don't care much about In imposing the solitary restriction which the great such things. It would not stop them, but it would instrument, then framed, contains in regard to natur- stop those who would be really valuable to the counalized citizens holding office, that in regard to the try. Everybody goes for a rigid enforcement of the in favor of those already citizens at the time of the as may be necessary to more fully guard against tion and the Declaration survive, they will stand adopted under John Adams, could not be kept on the men, who were no anonymous assailants, but and generous people. term, was one for the naturalization of foreigners in any consolation to the Herald, we can assure it that ministers and counsellors was a foreigner by birth- erect," and that " Sampson is all right," etc. one whose devotion and invaluable services to the country have been embalmed in the burning words of the mighty Webster. Aye, look to the earlier and purer days of the Republic-look to those who framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions, and you will look in vain for any war- love of learning, and as a minister, was unrivalled rant for the course of the petty demagogues who for his eloquence and mental attainments. He had would vaunt themselves wiser and better than the framers of the Constitution-purer and more national in their policy than Washington. Who would stig- English gentlemen, who were then on a visit to the lowing from General Pellissier. matise the foreign born citizens of the Revolution North, attended Cork to hear the famous preacher. in whose behalf the framers of the Constitution relaxed the only restriction imposed by that instrument upon the eligibility to office of those born abroad. These were the days that tried men's souls, as to shroud it in endless night; its unwearied toils and were also the days of the " Second war of Independence," and the war with Mexico Of the fidelity of naturalized citizens in defence of their adopted country, General Scott, who commanded them on both who was not bewildered by his glowing pictures occasions, has spoken out so plainly and unequivocally as to express his opinion that one year of such service ought to amount to a naturalization, and he

unable to comprehend a noble and generous idea. This talk about birth-place and nationality is a two-edged sword. Owing to the migratory habits of our people, the man who first draws his breath amid shoulder. My puit brain reeled-I was mad and petty notoriety by using them for their own small, the Green Mountains of Vermont, or on the bleak knew it-1 am mad now-I canna live out this day shores of Massachusetts, may, perhaps, end his days on the prairies of Texas, the banks of the Mississip-It is somewhat strange how certain violations of pi, the cotton fields of Alabama, or the pine woods ment, and expired in his arms. of North Carolina. Born and raised under the Abolitionism, with all his early associations and ties of kindred there, within easy reach, and with constant communication to keep alive these early Charleston and elsewhere, and which would appear prejudices and impressions may yet become a to be no new idea in this State, since the town ordi- good citizen of a section whose institutions he has been taught to regard with horror; and yet the man of foreign birth, no matter how fully he may dressed in deep mourning, shunned society, and when be identified with the place of his residence, and how the labors of the day closed, he either wandered When the price of Superfine Flour is from 6 to 7 dollars completely he may be severed from all other ties, is still to be regarded as unworthy of trust and an object of proscription, and a secret society banded together to put him down, even in a State where there are not foreigners enough to make mile-posts on a Railroad from the seaboard to the mountains .--We have no wish to say one word against men of Northern birth, or any other birth, but it does somethan we can see. Why should a certain restricted times strike us as passing strange that this prejudice value be placed upon the manufacturing skill of the of birth should be so zealously propagated from the baker rather than upon that of any body else. So North into the South, and that many Northern men ed into itself the doings of that dreadful day. The far as we can see, it would be just as fair to say that at the South, emigrants themselves from a land of difwhen crude Turpentine is so much per barrel, spirits ferent social institutions, with many of their friends must be sold at a certain rate per callon, or that and relatives there allied in bitter hostility to the when the price of timber of a certain quality is so South and its interests should be so very active in much, steam-mill men must sell dressed lumber at a disseminating the doctine of proscription on account peared so black to him that he expressed fear he certain rate. Such a regulation, common though it of birth. Do the starters of this thing calculate may be, is nevertheless at variance with all the laws where it is to stop, or do they care? Some do not. Evidently, their only object is to serve their own

terday has a characteristic article with reference to this paper, wherein it attributes to us language we while, at the same time, it, the peculiar advocate of never suggested itself to me, for my ancestors, as far the election of Mr. Reid, who vaunts his Democratic consistency, speaks of the only open, straight-forward, National party in the country as "the sin-laden, corrupt, tottering, feeble remains, or 'ruins,' y'clept Democratic." Admirable, exquisite and rereshing, is it not? How beautifully Mr. Reid and his new-found friends work together. What a pow- and was promoted for his gallant conduct in three been killed, are alive though prisoners. erful commendation to the hearts and affections of the Democratic masses the articles of the Herald will furnish to Mr. Reid!

Does the Herald attempt to controvert any of the positions of the Journal? No, for these positions and the accompanying arguments by which they have been supported, have consisted simply in an array of facts and authorities which can neither be denied nor

But the Herald asserts, that we labor against Mr Reid because he "does not defend the doctrine of would not a man found under similar circumstances the papal heirarchy." We do no such thing. We do not defend "the doctrine of the popul heirarchy" -Mr. Winslow does not defend the doctrine of the papal heirarchy. Mr. Winslow stated so distinct-

of the Herald included. We have stated so a dozen times in the columns of the Journal. With the distinctive doctrines of anybody's heirarchy, we have, as politicians, nothing to do. But we have to do with to be symbolical of all that is liberal and expansive, the preservation of civil and religious liberty, with the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without incurring the penalties of proscription, persecution, or civil disabiland malevolent in the pursuit of their own schemes ity, whether brought about openly through the operation of law, or by secret conspiracy in an oathbound political council. Mr. Winslow is a Protestant as everybody knows who knows anything about him. So is the Editor of this paper. We assert that the severance of religion from politics, is an essential part of Protestantism and Republicanism, as we un-

"Mr. Reid," says the Herald, "does not believe throughout the country. As things stand, always

Mr. Reid also, according to the Herald, thinks III. in the Declaration of Independence. The Con- sume that nobody wants paupers and criminals, Presidency or Vice Presidency, an exception is made naturalization laws, and such additional legislation adoption of the Constitution. While the Constitu abuses. But the 14 years term of probation, as the spirit and the services of adopted citizens can be the spirit of the alien and sedition laws ob-

proved by the immortal Washington, during his first deal in catch words of any kind. If, however, it be two years; while one of his first and most trusted the skies are bright, and that "Duplin will be found | cers killed, or who have died of their wounds on the | the new government into effect, was that of natural-

Daily Journal, 13th

A Clergyman turned Soldler. Some twenty years ago, a young man, whom shall name "Jamie," was pastor of a large congregation of the Established Church of Scotland. At school, and at college he was distinguished for his been settled about a year, and was on the eve of being married to a fine young woman, whom he had loved from childhood, when the heritors and several He more than verified his fame; he enraptures his audience. His theme was the story of his church. heroes, its undying hope, even when despair seemed its final triumphs were each in turn presented to the

The gentle hearted Bella, his betrothed, when the congregation dispersed, followed him to the manse. He received her in his study, but while conducting her to a chair, she sank upon the floor and burst

is no anonymous, petty scribbler, or babbling prater into tears. about a nationality, the true and high and glorious

"O, Jamie! Jamie!" she exclaimed, as he raised elements of which neither birth nor descent could her tenderly in his arms, and seated her on a sofa, confer upon those soulless beings, who are naturally Bella? explain!" "Ye were drunk, Jamie, raving drunk, and I wonder theelders did nae tak ve out of the pulpit! Ye whined and ranted, and sometimes, God forgie me for saying sae, I thought I saw the Peninsula. Evil One standing beside and clapping you on the -I feel my blood freeze-O, God, be merciful to me a sinner, and save, O save my Jamie!" Her head reclined upon his bosom, she gazed upon him a mo-

He had preached his last sermon. No entreaties influences and the prejudices of New England of a congregation who loved him-no flattering offers of future preferment, tendered by the gentry, could induce him to resume his labors as minister.

Five or six years passed, when the writer of this, who was his schoolfellow, accidentally met him in London. Jamie was then in a large educational esblishment, and was highly esteemed for the moral excellence of his character, as well as his varied learning and skill as a successful teacher. He was alone through the streets, or retired to his lodgings. The scene of Bella's death was ever present to his

Her pure soul, he said, saw him as he was, a poor, vain, self-conceited sinner. For the purpose of concentrating his thoughts and infusing life into his sermons, he was in the habit of taking a glass of whisky before entering the pulpit. The morning batteres to be affect with nearly gut.

The enemy continues to repair the damage done duble fore he preached the fatal sermon, he felt rather before he preached the fatal sermon, he felt rather before he preached the fatal sermon, he felt rather before he preached the fatal sermon he felt rather before he fatal serm nervous, for he knew there would be strangers to hear him, and he took nearly two glasses. What he said, or how he conducted himself, no effort of memory could recall-the death of Bella alone had mergike satire and mockery, and the very name of liquor

impressed him with horror. He left home and came to London, where he ob tained a situation as a teacher! but everything apshould, in some unguarded moment, destroy himself. employment, that would call into play his physical faculties, and thus give his mind a spell, and ended by offering to procure him a place before the mast in a ship. "I like your suggestion," he said, "but dis-(F. The "Organ" of the town authorities of yes- like the sea." "Then turn soldier, and seek employment in India, where there is always plenty of It also corroborates a statement that a large number person, and then returned to the piazza and resumed fighting." "I will," he said, springing from his of infernal machines had been cast up most unex- his former position; again coolly facing his assailchair; "when my engagement expires I will pur- peciedly. have never used and a course we have never pursued, chase an Ensign's commission. I wonder the thought back as I can trace them, were soldiers. Better, far

> one hand." We separated. list of those who had distinguished themselves at the ports under the disguise of a flag of truce. battle of Inkerman, I saw the name of Lieut. Col.

better, die on the field of battle than fall by one's

me that he had served in India under Lord Gough, crew of the Cossacks, who were supposed to have campaigns. He was present at the battles of Alma. Balaklava, and Inkerman, and at last accounts was in good health, engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. He was still single; his "heart was dead to love!"

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have been so much cheated by the Know-Nothings who have, as Democrats, entered and participated in the proceedings of their county meetings and their State Conventions, that they are beginning to resort to unusual tests to find out who may be trusted.

There must, indeed, be something radically wrong in the morals, politics, and religion of that secret organization, when it not only tolerates in, but recommends to its members a false and hypocritical assumption of Democracy, in order the better to ac- Buys, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens complish its ends. Never before did such tactics of New Orleans, was beaten for Sheriff, on the ground Nothing Convention embracing the Councils in Ken-

One Week Later from Europe. The Steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 11th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., one week later than previously received.

exciting character, is nevertheless highly interesting, and supplies many interesting facts in relation to the repulse of the allies before Sebastopol on the 18th ult. The repulse of the allies has had the effect to rouse a feeling throughout England and France for a still more rigorous prosecution of the war, as a means | manner-that is, the true cause of the physical growth of revenge as well for the national honor.

which day the allies made their unsuccessful attempt might find more difficulty in disposing of than in letwounded foot up considerably over 5,000 men.

officers killed and wounded, and 150 missing (taken vallies, being but the means and instruments of men. prisoners.) Pelissier names 37 French officers killed, Thus Mr. C. rightfully assumes that no man not ut-66 officers wounded, 17 officers missing (prisoners) terly besotted will presume to deny that our prosper-1.544 private men killed and missing, and 1,644 ity and power have kept even pace with our popula-French, 3,237-4,774 men. Generals Meyran and reer of all other nations in that respect, solely be-Brunet were severely wounded.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary have invited and obtained. He proceeds: the first announcement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain. Deinasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in cir- hewers of wood and drawers of water, to be among —Turpentine of prime quality, is held at \$2 874@\$3 # 280 culation. In Paris it was reported that the failure us, but not of us; not by this, nor by anything short b.; stock 6@7000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine closes firm at was, in a measure at least, owing to errors committed of the honest, tender and free pledge of brotherhood, the French commander that they found it necessary that of his adopted country the privileges of citizen-French failed to silence the Malakoff.

Brown is also on the sick list

Only two French divisions were employed in the assault; they were those of Generals Mayran and tives from the oppression of the Old World, by the The chier loss was sustained, not in the storming of our present condition. To repress this immigration, the Malakoff batteries, but in the attempt to stay to interpose obstacles to naturalization, nav. even to there under a storm of grape and canister from the refrain from active measures for the encouragement contiguous defences. It is believed in Paris that, of both, was by our forefathers regarded as a tyranias monuments to mark the estimation in which statute book even as long as it then was. Neither power of the enemy to annoy the allied troops when in justification of the momentous measure which we inal. Corn--White 48 @ 48s 6d; yellow 46s @ 46s 6d. per next they enter the Malakoff works until the latter are here to celebrate. In their solemn impeachment quarter; mixed 45s 6d @ 46s. The weather has been favor in the Revolution were held by men who were tain any permanent hold upon the affections of a free are able to turn the advantages of that position of the British King they say: against the town. There is no sign of a return to "He has endeavored to prevent the population of the offensive on the part of the Russians, and of that these States; for that purpose obstructing laws for are enjoying is evidently affecting the grain trade. signed their names to their productions, or, as All the Herald's attempted wit about "skies terrible turn which, according to some prophets, the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others is a difficulty in sustaining prices anywhere, and in the case of Charles Carroll, added of "of Carroll- bright," etc., is just so much flummery. We have war was to take upon the failure of an assault we as to encourage their immigration hither, and raising ton," to prevent any mistake. One of the acts ap- used no such words about this canvass. We don't yet hear nothing. A temporary check has been sustained, but the general situation is unaltered.

Colonel Vea. 7th regiment: Lieut.-Colonel Shad-Lieut. Davies, 38th do: Lieut. Ashwin, 57th do: ray, do; Lieut. Graves, do; Captain Fenwick, 44th | uses this language; regiment; Capt. the Hon. C. Agar, do.; Capt. Caul field, do; Lieut, and Adjutant Hobson, 7th do.

SIER .- The Moniteur of the 24th contains the fol- ship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial withstanding our want of success yesterday, which many of these States, and still believed of conse-

doubtless, he will not fail to exaggerate, has taken quence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse, Its many years of disastrous wars, its martyrs, its fright to night, and has been firing at random for a (continues the author of the Declaration of Indepenconsiderable time with all his guns. At four to-day dence,) shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from there was an armistice to bur; the dead.

defy description. He stood the genius of elequence are constructing batteries, with very heavy guns, or on this globe? The Constitution indeed has wisely personified. But there was one among his hearers those of the works conquered on the 7th, which direct provided that for admission to certain offices of imtly menace the great fort.

sian government publishes a despatch from Prince general character and capabilities of a citizen be Gortschakoff, dated the evening of 19th, praising his safely communicated to every one manifesting a bone troops, and announcing that the fire of the allies had fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permaall but ceased. A small Russian reinforcement of nently among us?"

CRIMEA, June 21, 11 P. M .- We are actively mak- day. ing approaches towards the Malakeff tower. The These are the American doctrines on this imporenemy appears to be exclusively occupied in re- tant subject; not, indeed, of any "American Party." pairing and strengthening his works. A little chol- but of AMERICA HERSELF-of the men of all parties era still prevails, but it does not spread. The who are not prepared to sacrifice to the hope of general health is good.

the combat of the 18th

June 24.—I have nothing new to announce. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakoff. and are hastening the construction of the advanced battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left at- lumbia county, Florida : tack. There are still some cases of cholera. June 25.-The works indicated are progressing.

June 26 .- Nothing new to communicate. (Signed) PELISSIER. Lord Panmure, under date British War Depart-

ment, June 29, says : "The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting batteries to be armed with heavy gurs .ring the last attack. Very little fire on their part. piazza, and within about ten inches of his feet-his We (allies) retain possession of the round Russian panthership seeming to be quite indifferent to what fort in the cemetery, from which the Russians were was going on around him. Our friend whose feet driven on the 18th; also of the Mamelon, on the stood in so close proximity to his majesty's paws, gorge of the valley which divides the English left being unarmed, uttered a hasty shrick, and immediattack from the right of the south harbor. The port ately sought his double-barrel, but upon drawing

Prince Gortschakoff brings the news in the Crimea,

and he avers that the troops which had crossed the azza, quietly witnessing the futile attempts of his af-His friend, who was a sailor, suggested some active Tchernaya had again returned to the left bank of the frighted assailants to take his life; about this time, river. On the night of the 22d the Russsians had observed a great movement in the allied squadrons. The Baltic Fleet.

fors, mentions that the English have bombarded Han- ished their gun tubes with fresh caps, and, upon his go and destroyed the telegraph station.

A few weeks since, in running my eye among the as soundings had been taken by the English of other largest ever seen in these parts. Accounts have been received at the Admiralty A letter from my friend has since info med from which it appears that several of the boat's

> PORT OF NEW YORK .- Exports from the port of New York for the month of June: Domestic produce, \$3,956,706; foreign free merchandise, \$547,-682; foreign dutiable merchandise, \$736,306; specie, \$3,812,562-making a total of \$9,053,256, against \$10,399,722 for June, 1854, and less than nine millions for June, 1853. The specie shipped was about the same each year. Total exports for six months, \$49,455,797, including \$17,024,964 in specie. Exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, \$100,332,083, including \$38,008,503 in specie.

NEW ORLEANS KNOW-NOTHINGISM .- The "Knock- bills for his draft. turnels" in New Orleans recently held a convention to nominate candidates for city offices. William De-

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the two orations delivered in that city on the 4th inst., by James M. Carlisle, Esq., at the Capitol be-The news by this arrival, although not of a very fore those who celebrated the day as Union men, irrespective of political parties, the other by Vespasian Ellis, Fsq., before the know-nothings, or those denominating themselves the American party In the oration of the former we find a very important subject considered in a most practical and closely reasoned and greatness of this people, which, as it necessarily exemplifies the positive and almost incalculable THE REPULSE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL .- The news advantages which have resulted from immigration to consists almost entirely of accounts of the intelligence our shores, is avoided in the latter production, as are already transmitted by telegraph, but correspondence nearly all the other practical, tangible matters of fact does not come down so late as the 18th June, on and record, which an orator against whom they tell to storm Sebastopol. The allied losses on that occa- ting alone. "Men! men! men! These constitute sion were overrated, yet the official lists of killed and a State," says Mr. Carlisle-the mighty oceans which wash our shores, the broad fields and great rivers, Lord Panmure gives a nominal list, showing 93 the mountains of mineral wealth, and the teaming think there were two of us?" "Your sign-The wounded. Total English hors de combat, 1,434, tion, and that our population has outstripped the cacause of the uprecedented mmigration which we

And how have we invited and obtained it? simply by throwing open our ports to the craven spir- Tar \$2 25. Turpentine, Dip \$2 85; Scrape \$1 85. tails are anxiously looked for in England and France, its of every land, content, for the privilege of being inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in cir- hewers of wood and drawers of water, to be among by the British commanding officers. Their errors are and a species of political regeneration which, in the described as two fold-first, in not having had fas- reasonably appointed time and manner, should concines provided for filling up the trench within the fer on every exile who should have finally planted Redan; and next, not having immediately apprised the lives of himself and his descendants in our soil as to retire. The British, on their side, say that they ship, obliterating forever his ties of natural allegifook the Redon, but could not hold it because the ance, and by the same act merging all his antecedents in a new fountain of his life and race. This is Notwithstanding this check, the investing army political regeneration. Let those sacer at it who are keep in good spirits, and do not permit their repulse themselves too narrow of soul to comprehend what to stay the progress of the siege. Lord Raglan was it is to be truly an American citizen. Let those deto stay the progress of the siege. Lord Raglan was it is to be truly an American citizen. Let those de- lar states that during the first three days of the week the reported to be dangerously ill, and has asked to be ny its efficacy who are ignorant or forgetful of our market was dull, and prices considerably lower, but on recalled, but the report was not credited. Sir George country's history, or who are unable or unwilling to buoyant, and closed with an active demand at an advance fathom its meaning or perceive its moral.

Emigrants ourselves in the beginning, and fugi-Brunet, both of whom were very severely wounded | tide of immigration mainly have we been borne to with the experience gained in this first attempt, the cal grievance, fit to be set forth prominently in the general will be able to diminish considerably the catalogue of injuries "submitted to a candid world"

In the first address of President Washington to OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE 18TH .- Congress, among the earliest subjects which he com- purchasers buying as little as they can help. Lord Panmure has received the following list of offi- mended to their consideration and action in carrying 18th of June :- Major-General Sir John Campbell ; ization. Accordingly the first Congress under the on the part of holders had the effect of drawing offers at 40 Constitution fixed the term of naturalization at two for yellow, which was declined. Quotations are nominal forth, 5th regiment; Lieut, Newrant, 18th regiment; years - an act which received the signature of Washington. Afterwards, in the administration of the 61s 6d. Ashes are steady, but prices unchanged Rosin Lieut. Bellow, 33d do; Captain Shiffner, 34th do; elder Adams, in the same spirit which save birth to Captain Robinson, 34th do; Lieutenant Hunt, 34th the notorious alien and sedition laws, the term of do; Licutenant Alt, 24th do; Capt. Foreman, Rifle probation was extended to fourteen years; but in ex div. for July Brigade; C. pt. Jesse, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Mur- 1801, Mr. Jefferson in his first message to Congress, at £7 15s; Welsh rails at 7@£7 10s; Scotch pig iron at 73s

"I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the Freights are quiet. TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL PELIS- ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizen to a great proportion of those who ask it, and con-Before Sebastopol, June 19.— The besieged, not- trols a policy pursued from their first settlement by distress that hospitality which even the sayages of June 20 .- The besieged, closely hemmed in near the wilderness extended to our fathers on arriving in minds of the hearers, with a power and feeling that the central ravine, has burnt the little faubourg. We this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum portant trust, a residence shall be required sufficient DESPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF .- The Rus- to develop character and design, but might not the

infantry is moving down to Sebastopol. Owing to Such was the doctrine of Jefferson. The experithe difficulty of feeding large corps in the Crimea, ence of the Revolution and of the sixteen years of since the operations of the allies in the Black Sea, the administration of Washington and the elder sell & Bro.; with mdze. the government has an increased extension to the Adams had not changed those views of immigration camp at Nicolaieff, assembling there the divisions and naturalization which were briefly expressed in which would otherwise be encamped in the Tauric the language already quoted from that immortal writing which has forever connected his name with The Moniteur announces that the Minister of War this day. Accordingly, in the year 1802, in the adhas received the following dispatches from Gen. Pe- ministration of Jefferson, was passed the general naturalization act, which is substantially the law to this Brown; with naval stores.

ephemeral party sway the earliest and longest tested do. rosin June 22, 11 P. M .- I have no new fact to mention. principles and policy of a Government founded in I send you by the ordinary mail a detailed report of patriotic wisdom and forecast, and hitherto supported by the judgments of a free and magnanimous people. & Dio.; with naval stores, lumber, &c. A Florida Panther Story.

A correspondent of the Alligator Advertiser relates the following story. The incident occurred in Co-

One night last week, at the residence of Robt, Wil kinson, Esq., two young men were sleeping in his piazza, and a little before day-break, they were aroused from their slumbers by the noise of the dogs in the front yard. They immediately arose from their bed, and looked in every direction for the cause of the disturbance, but could see nothing. Finally, one of them, who was standing very near the outer edge of the piazza, happening to look downward discovered undoubted, as tested by an experience of fiftgen years Sebastopol will soon be entirely invested." trigger at his Penthership the cap exploded without firing the gun, and the second barrel being tried, did likewise; another double-barrel being in the meanaccording to the Russian version, down to the 24th time produced and, provoking to think, both the treacherous percussions on this gun also failed, his The Prince states that the allies fire very little. Panthership still standing with his feet upon the pihowever, his majesty concluded to take a wider survey of the premises, and descending from the piazza, he deliberately strode about the yard for a short A despatch dated the 25th ult., states that Sweatime, occasionally slapping over a dog which might borg had been bombarded and all the stores destroyed. chance to obtrude a little too near to his majesty's the ordinary business of life. ants, who, having taken advantage of the truce af Accounts via Stockholm, June 20, from Helsing- forded by his majesty's brief absence, had replenreturn renewed the assault; fortunately for our The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat showed friends, their guns fired this time, and his majesty a flag of truce, but state that they feared treachery, was slain; he proved to be a male, and one of the

ILLINOIS BANKING .- A man had a draft on one of the banks of Illinois for three thousand dollars, for taining about 3,500 acres, lying on the East side which he demanded specie. The bank officers invited Fear River, commencing about 3 miles from the which he demanded specie. The bank officers invited the applicant to come behind the counter, which invitation was accepted, when the door of the bank safe er or in lots to suit purchasers. Also, at the same to was opened, and the officer addressed the following place, will be sold SIX NEGROES, viz: 4 Men, 1 language to his visitor: "Say, stranger, look in that and I Child. Also, 5 mules, 2 wagons, about 20 h further corner of this safe, and you will see a small pile of gold. Now, that pile is the least possible bousehold and kitchen furniture. sum that the law will allow us to keep on hand, a wasting, while we are a banking institution; and if you think that I am going to break one of our State laws to pay you in specie, you don't know who I am. date. Sale positive. You never wronged me, and I have no ill-will against you, but take care how you run on our bank, or will bring out our revolvers." The stranger took

Maine K. N. Convention.

HALLOWELL, (Maine,) July 11 .- A large Know prevail in this country. Times so dark, evils so that he was born in the city before the purchase of nebec county, met here yesterday. Strong resoludreadful, and demoralization so degrading, cannot be Louisiana by the United States. His successful comtion will revolt against them

I to be the purchase of least two purchases of least two purchase of least two purchase of least two purch ly and emphatically in the Court House in Wilmingof long continuance. The moral sense of the napetitor was a Major Hufty, a native of New York,
tion and slavery, and recommending open nomination in the hearing of four hundred people—the editor
tion will revolt against them.

Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church-wardens recommended to him the relics of their church.

"Sire, will you deign to take our apostles under our protection

Your apostles -- are they of wood ?" " No, sire"

"What are they then?" " Solid silver! sire-of solid silver!"

" Solid silver," replied Napoleon, quickly, " yes, shall hold them to fulfil their mission; it is ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they

Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve anos. tles to the mint at Paris.

A wag entered a store in London, some years ago, which had for its sign, "The Two Baboons," and ad. dressing himself to the proprietor, said-"I wish to see your partner." "I have no partner, sir." "I beg your pardon, sir, and hope you'll excuse the mistake "Oh, there is no harm done; but what made you Two Balsons."

At Prospect Hall, Bladen County, June 21st, Mrs. EME. LINE McKAY WHITTED, wife of W. N. Whitted in the 38th year of her age NEW-BERNE, July 12 .- Bacon-Sales of hams at 14cts

Sides 121 cents. Shoulders 12 cents. Corn \$1 10 30 bust

Meal \$1 25 3 bushel. Pork, Old Mess \$22, New \$22 50 NEW YORK, July 11 .- (3 previous days)-Naval Store 401941 cents, cash, for whole lots-stock fair. Common Rosin is in small stock, but prices are steady-Prime White is in fair request. Tar is in demand for export, and the proportion of snipping quality in the stock, being small, prices are higher-stock of all kinds about 800 bbls. The sales are 1086 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine, part new, at \$2 814 \$2 280 fb.; 2000 bbls. Washington and Wilmington Shipping Tar \$3 121@\$3 25, in order, in yard; 2000 Wi mington Common Rosin, \$1 85@\$1 871 # 310 fb., delivered, 700 Fine, \$2 50@\$4 50 # 280 fb.; and 700 Spirits Turpen-

tine, 40@41 cents, mostly 40½, cash. Rice-The market remains quiet, without change in prices, with sales of about 400 tes. at \$5 621@\$6 371, eash LIVER POOL, June 30 .- Cotton-Deniston & Co.'s circu

of 1-16d. The week's sales have been 43,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 and exporters 2,000. Sales on Friday 20, 000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000. The closing quotations are: Orleans fair 67, middling 68; Upland fair : middling 63-8.

Breadstuffs—The commercial authorities vary very much with regard to Breadstuffs. Maxwell's circular reports wheat and flour a trifle lower, and corn has declined 3s. 6d. per quarter, all closing steady. The closing quotations were: Wheat, white, 12s @ 12s. Sd.; red 10s. 9d. @ 11s. Flour-Western Canal 39s 6d @ 40s; Chio 43 @ 44s, nom

The Liverpool Times of the 30th says:

"The very favourable weather for the growing crops we small. Although Monday's rates have been sustained Mark lane, there is no animation in any branch of the trade

"At to-days market scarcely anything was done in whea or flour. Indian corn, in the entire absence of demand prices unchanged. Lard has advanced 1s, closing at 61s regular at 4s@8s. Rice is dull, but prices unchanged. The Money market is easier. Consuls closed at 91@99

Sugar is dull but prices unchanged. Coffee is actice. Bullion in the Bank of Edgland has increased £108,000

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

July 12-Brig Jos. Albion, Adams, 15 days from Boston

Schr Araminta, Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Schr. Pennsylvania, Rogers, from Millstone Posnt, Ct, via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co. On the 20th ult., off Cape May, was struck by lightning, which shattered

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville,

July 13-Schr. H. E. Vincent, Stewart, from Charleste to DeRosset & Brown; with corn, &c. Schr. Ellen Randall, Randall, from Little River, to v Nutt ; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E.

July 12-Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. VanBokkelen. 13-Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, for New York, Worth; with naval stores, &c Schr. Ann Maria, Conkling, for New York, by J. H.

ner; with naval stores. Schr N. Hassard, Burdick, for New York, by DeRosset Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Favetteville. Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by C. & B. G. Worth; with two lighters in tow.

July 13-Schr. G. R. Dixon, Gaskill, for New York, Moore, Stanly & Co.; with 72 bbls, spirits turpentine, 1,89 14-Sehr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore. Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by

Schr. Alba, Hobart, for New York, by George Harri with naval stores and cotton. Schr. J. P. Smith, Burton, for New York, by DeRossel Brown; with naval stores. Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Alden, for New York, by DeRos & Brown; with naval stores. Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. L.

THESE SPRINGS are situated in a healthful and

For Children and servants HALF PRICE. Persons remaining the whole season, say three m will be charged at the rate of \$20 per month, or \$60 A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throug July 13, 1855 .- 45-tf

UNION ACADEMY. THE first session of this school, will commence on the ■ of July, and continue five months, under the care of M S J. Faison. This school is situated at Harrell's St upper New Hanover county. The location is quite he pleasant and enviable; and the neighborhood entirel and temperate. No sectarian principles in any shape will be inculcated Mr. Faison's experience will enable him to conduct the school to advantage, but

thoroughly prepare boys for the first class in College, TUITION PER SESSION: Higher English Branches.....

Languages July 13th .- [45-4t See'y Board of Tru TNUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSON

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST, TO directed, dated June 1st, 1855, by James M. shall expose at Public Sale, in the town of Wilming MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, if not pr disposed of, all the lands of said James M. Steve Wilmington. The land lies immediately on the R and is mostly Turpentine land. It will be sold either tle, 1 cart, 2 horses, 1 buggy, 1 barouche; an original

est of \$200 in a Turpentine Distillery, one half of Also, will hire cut, for the balance of the year, FRO MEN. The usual bond required. Terms of sale—on personal—3 and 6 months; from date;—Real Estate 6 and 12 months; interest JOHN A. SANDERS, Tr

Newberne Journal copy until day of sale.

July 13, 1855 .- 45-ts. CAUTION. LL persons are cautioned against trading for Judg A given against the Subscriber, sometime in the) in favor of C. C. Morse, for about seventy dolla Judgement has been paid, and will not be paid again.

The public are also cautioned against trading for a condition of the public are also cautioned against trading for a condition. note, made payable to E. Chadwick, for about \$30, 1854, signed by Wiley Spencer as principal, and my

July 10th, 1855